# THE 2008 ANNUAL HOSPITAL QUESTIONNAIRE

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# PREFACE TO THE 2008 ANNUAL HOSPITAL QUESTIONNAIRE

The Annual Hospital Questionnaire (AHQ) is administered by the Division of Health Systems Development, Office of Policy, Planning and Statistics, of the Illinois Department of Public Health under the authority of the Illinois Health Facilities Planning Act [20 ILCS 3960/]. This survey is conducted on an annual basis and its results are published in the form of the Annual Hospital Profiles and other reports, posted on the website: <a href="http://www.idph.state.il.us/about/hfpb.htm">http://www.idph.state.il.us/about/hfpb.htm</a>.

#### **Overview and Time Frame**

The questionnaire is administered electronically to all hospitals in the State of Illinois Licensed under the Hospital Licensing Act. While the data are submitted electronically, for the submittal to be complete a signature page must be received, signed by the Chief Executive Officer of the facility attesting that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the "...data contained in the questionnaire are true and accurate." Email contacts were tested prior to the original submittal of the survey. On April 15,2009 AHQ was distributed electronically to all 214 hospitals as a formal request for information, with a due date of May 27, 2009 (6 weeks for completion). For those facilities failing to submit by that date, a second formal request for information was issued with a completion date of June 30, 2009. The facilities from whom either the survey or the signature page was not received within this time frame was later issued Notices of Intent to Fine, as authorized under the Act.

#### Differences from Previous AHQs to 2008 AHQ

Noticebly, in this year's profile you see two sets of Certificate of Need (CON) Beds – one as of 12/31/2008 and other as of 4/22/2009. There are also two CON occupancy rates based on these dates. On 4/22/2009 Board approved the new Hospital Bed Capacity also referred to as "CON as of 4/22/2009" for all 214 Hospitals. According to 77 IL Administrative Code 1130, an Annual Bed Report (ABR) survey was administered for first time after 25 years to identify the correct number of inpatient hospital beds by category of service within state of IL. ABR was administered by Health Facilities Planning Board in April of 2008. Annual Bed Report identifies the hospital beds into 3 types- Physically Available, Reserve and Transitional beds. A combination of all these beds should not exceed their CON limit and also be consistent and comply with rules laid out in Adm code 1130. On 4/22/2009, Board voted on the voluntary reduction of beds that hospitals have reported to Facilities Planning Board via Annual Bed Report (ABR). New hospital bed capacity as of 4/22/2009 was adopted and occupancy rates for the facilities will be calculated based on this CON capacity for review purpose from here on. On 4/22/2009, Long Term Acute Care (LTAC), a new category of service was also approved by the Board. According to section 1110.2930, conversion of Med-Surg and Intensive Care beds to Long Term Acute Care (LTACH) was enacted.

Just like 2007 AHQ, this year's survey also has 2 sections: Part I, the utilization of all the categories of services; and Part II, financial information of the facility. Part I is collected based on the calendar year, where as the financial Part II is based on the individual facility's fiscal year.

Financial data were requested to be derived from the respondents' most recent audited financial statements or review or compilation of the financial statements or tax return for the most recent fiscal year available to them. The survey tool has been modified to relate to the on-going advancements in the medical field. There was a major change in the way cardiac surgery data were collected. The profiles indicate "Net Revenue by Payor Source" (Medicaid, Medicare, Private Pay, Other public and Public Insurance). Charity Care expense is also listed for their inpatient and outpatient population. With the co-operation of the Illinois Hospital Association (IHA), all hospitals were requested to validate these data after initial submittal.

### Validation and Compilation of 2008 AHQ data

The submitted online survey data from each individual facility is received by the IDPH server and is exported into the database. The key fields that are being validated when the survey is submitted are as follows:

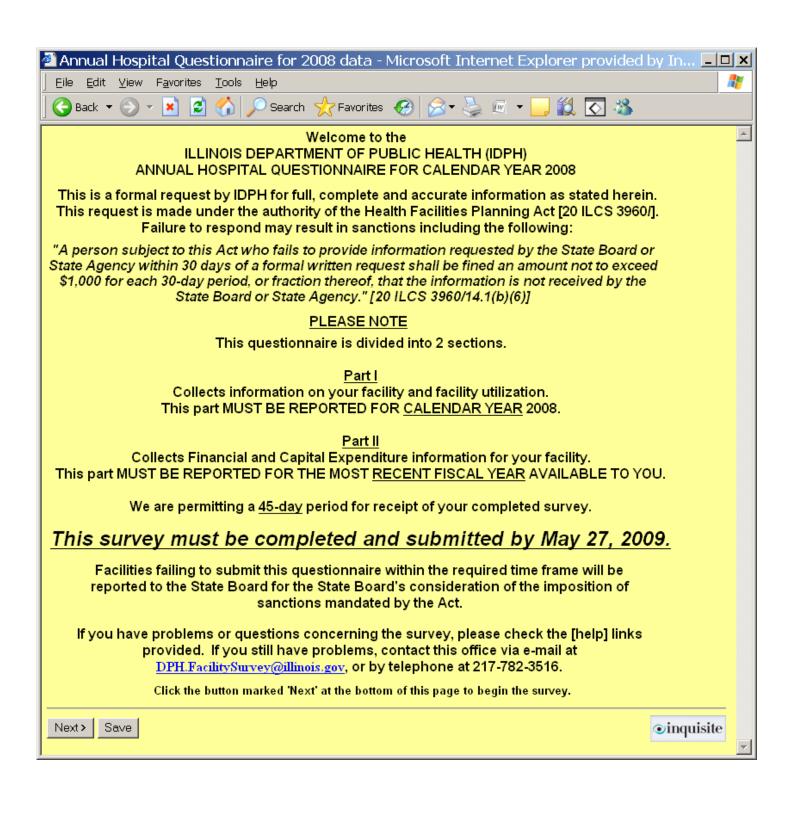
- Peak bed set up and staffed exceeding the (Authorized bed) CON limit.
- Quality checks on the occupancy rate and payor source parameters.
- Average length of stay (ALOS) and Average daily census (ADC) exceeding 100% capacity.
- Race-ethnic data matching the utilization admission and patient days.
- Outpatient and Inpatient surgical time per case tested to the state average.
- Number of patients listed under payor source category (inclusive of the charity care) validated to total patients treated.

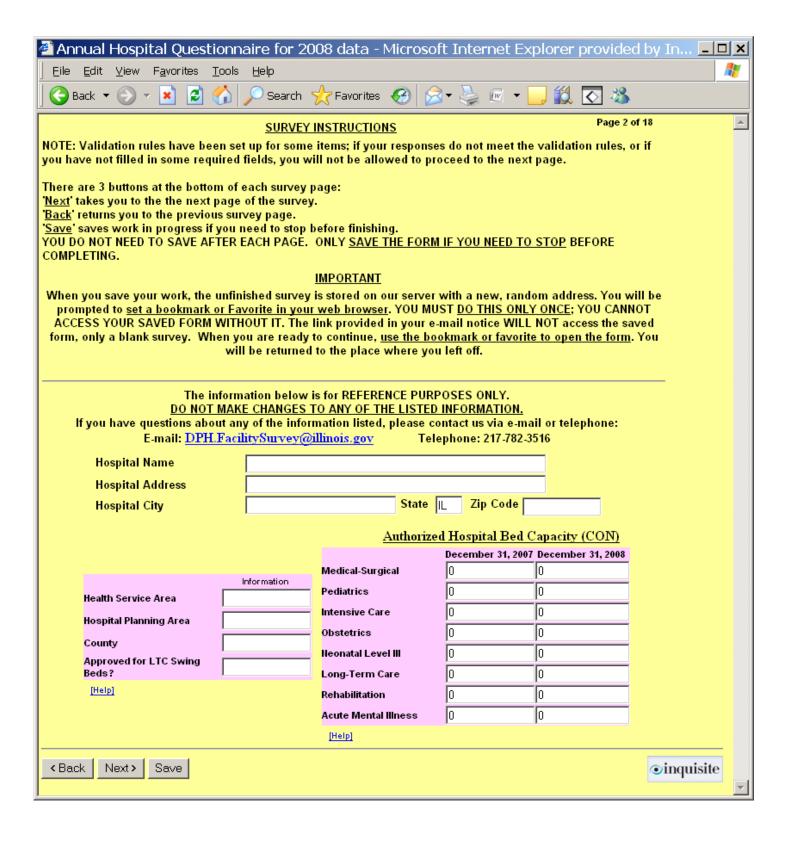
IDPH staff has made every effort to contact the respective facility to verify the submitted data and an opportunity was given to correct the data and if errors were detected. It has been the responsibility however, of the hospital management, to assure the accuracy and completeness of the data submitted.

\*

Questions may be addressed to: Data Section Division of Health Systems Development 525 W. Jefferson St., 2nd Floor Springfield, IL 62761

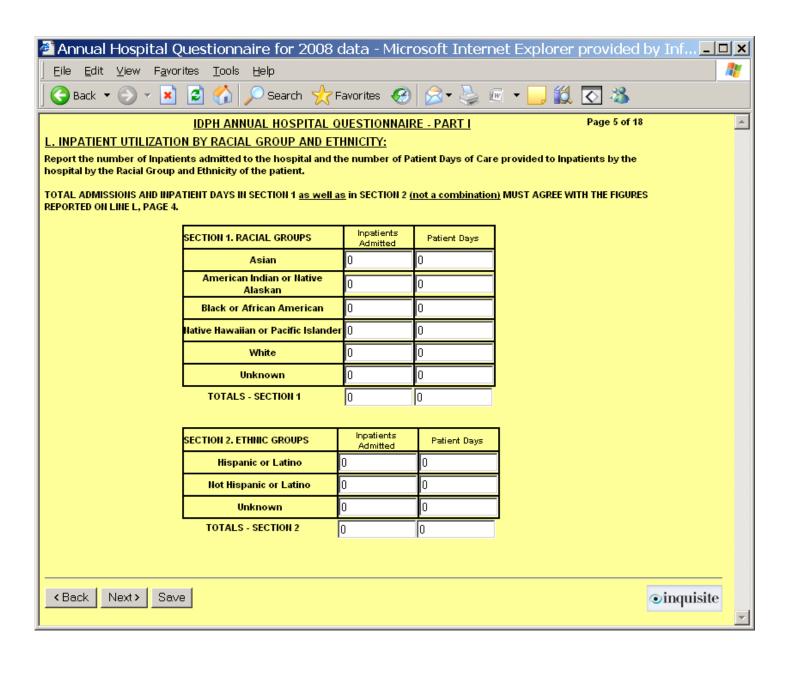
Or email: <u>DPH.FacilitySurvey@illinois.gov</u>

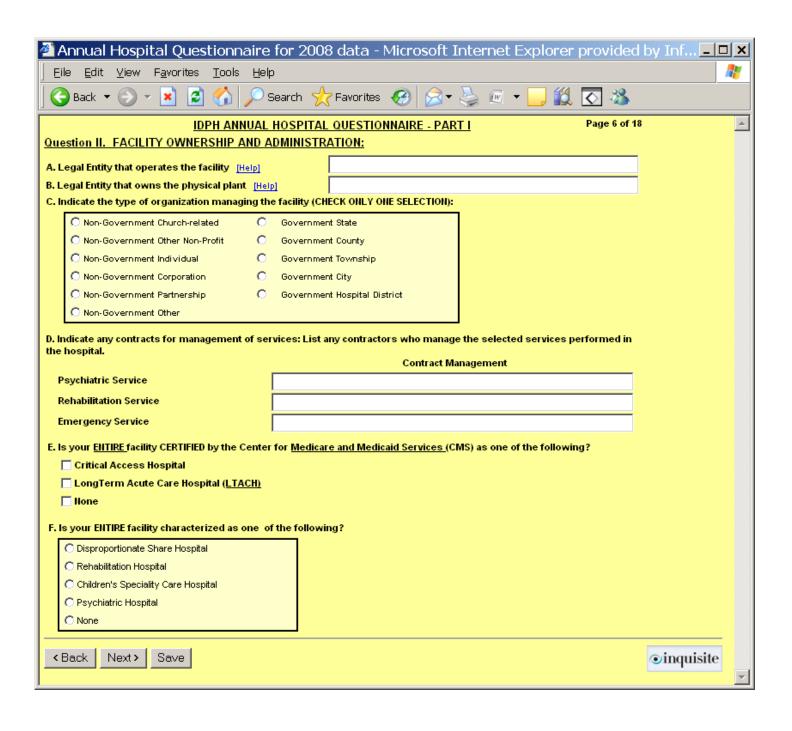


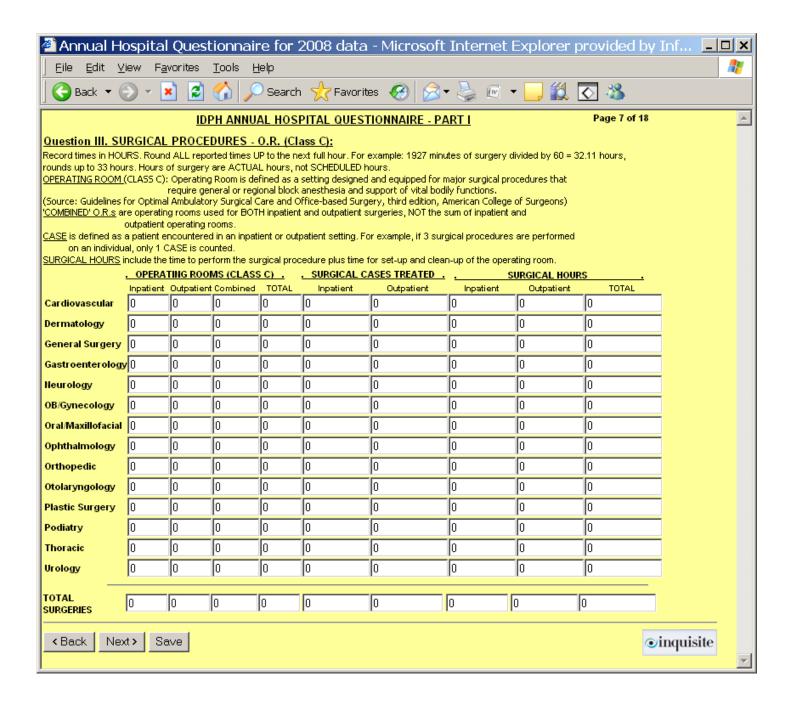


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<u>IDP</u>	H ANNUAL	HOSPITAL QU	ESTIONNAIRE -	PART I		Page 3 of 18	<u> </u>
Report the utilization data for each c <u>OBSERVATION DAYS</u> are defined as o patient requires admission as an in	QUESTION I. INPATIENT SERVICES UTILIZATION Report the utilization data for each category of service in the spaces below. <u>OBSERVATION DAYS</u> are defined as days provided to outpatients prior to admission for the purpose of determining whether a patient requires admission as an inpatient. OBSERVATION DAYS = OBSERVATION HOURS divided by 24.						
calendar year.	PEAK CENSUS is the highest number of inpatients in the unit at any point in time in the calendar year.						
If you have an authorized Pe		t, report utiliz	ation on line B b	elow, not on	line A1.		
	Admissions	Inpatient Days					
A1. Medical-Surgical 0-14 years	0	0					
A2. Medical-Surgical 15-44 years	0	0					
A3. Medical-Surgical 45-64 years	0	0					
A4. Medical-Surgical 65-74 years	0	0	Beds Set Up and Staffed on	Peak Beds Set Up and	Peak	Observation Days in Medical-Surgical	
A5. Medical-Surgical 75 +	0	0	Oct. 1, 2008	Staffed	Census	Nursing Unit	
A6. Medical-Surgical Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B. PEDIATRIC UTILIZATION: Pe	diatric care is	s defined as nor	n-intensive Medica	-Surgical care f	or patients age	ed 0-14 years.	
If this service is provided in an							
If there is no AUTHORIZED Ped							
	Admissions	Inpatient Days	Beds Set Up and Staffed on Oct. 1, 2008	Peak Beds Set Up and Staffed	Peak Census	Observation Days in Pediatric Nursing Unit	
B. Pediatric Utilization	0	0		0	0	0	
C. INTENSIVE CARE UTILIZATION: In this section, report the utilization of your Intensive Care unit, if you have one.  Neonatal Level III (Neonatal Intensive Care) is not to be reported here.  Intermediate care units are components of Medical-Surgical care and should be included in section A.  If an inpatient is sent directly to ICU upon admission to the hospital, report the patient in line C1; if an inpatient is admitted to another unit of the hospital and subsequently moved into ICU, report ICU utilization for that inpatient on line C2.  Admissions Inpatient Days							
C1. Inpatients Admitted Directly to I	<mark>cu </mark> 0	0	Beds Set Up	Peak Beds		Observation Days	
C2. Patients Transferred to ICU from	0	0	and Staffed on Oct. 1, 2008	Set Up and Staffed	Peak Census	in ICU Nursing Unit	
another Unit of the Hospital C3. TOTAL ICU UTILIZATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D. OBSTETRIC/GYNECOLOGY UTILIZATION: Obstetrics care includes both Ante-Partum and Post-Partum. Clean Gynaecology is the non-maternity care.							
	Admissions						
D1. Obstetrics Patients	0	0	Beds Set Up and Staffed on	Peak Beds	Devi	Observation Days in OB/Gyne	
D2. Clean Gynecology Patients	0	0	Oct. 1, 2008	Set Up and Staffed	Peak Census	Nursing Unit	
D3. Total Obstetrics/Gynecology Patients	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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<u>IDPH</u>	ANNUAL HOS	SPITAL QUEST	TONNAIRE - PA	ART I		Page 4 of 18	_
E. NEONATAL LEVEL III (NEONAT	TAL INTENSIV	<u>/E CARE) UTIL</u>					
		Inpatient Days	Beds Set Up and Staffed on Oct. 1, 2008	Peak Beds Set Up and Staffed	Peak Census	Observation Days in Neonatal Level III Nursing Unit	·
E. Neonatal Level III [Help]	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F. LONG-TERM NURSING CARE U	JTILIZATION:	Inpatient Days	Beds Set Up and Staffed on	Peak Beds Set Up	Peak Census	Observation Days in Long-Term Care Nursing Unit	
E Long Torm Core (LTC), (Usin)	0	0	Oct. 1, 2008	and Staffed	0	0	
F. Long-Term Care (LTC) [Help]	lo	Jo	10	0	Į0	0	
G. LONG-TERM CARE SWING BE	•	(E-CERTIFIED) Inpatient Days	UTILIZATION:		Peak Census		
G. LTC Swing Beds	O	O O			0		
(Medicare-certified) [Help]	1-	,			1-		
H. ACUTE MENTAL ILLNESS UTI	LIZATION: Admissions	Inpatient Days	Beds Set Up and Staffed on	Peak Beds Set Up	Peak Census	Observation Days in Acute Mental Illness	
H. Acute Mental Illness	O	0	Oct. 1, 2008	and Staffed	0	Nursing Unit	
- Actic mental liness	lo.	Jo	10	10	Jo	0	
I. REHABILITATION UTILIZATION		Inpatient Days	Beds Set Up and Staffed on Oct. 1, 2008	Peak Beds Set Up and Staffed	Peak Census	Observation Days in Rehabilitation Nursing Unit	
I. Rehabilitation [Help]	0	0	0	0	0	0	
L ODGEDVATION DAVE OUTGIN	A NUIDEING	HAUT.			<u> </u>		
J. OBSERVATION DAYS OUTSIDE  If patient observation prior to admiss			servation beds	and/or stations	(not occuri	ing in inpatient	
nursing units listed in A through I), re observation days here:	eport the numb	er of dedicated	observations be	ds or stations a	and the nun	nber of	
				Dedic: Observ		Observation Days in edicated Observation	
				Beds or S		Beds or Stations	
J. Dedicated Observation Beds or Stat	ions			0		0	
FACILITY TOTAL UTILIZATION:							
Report the Total Hospital Utilization St SERVICES.	atistics in the s	paces provided.	TOTALS MUST I	NCLUDE ALL AU	THORIZED H	IOSPITAL	
The sub-totals reported on Line K mu	ist equal the su	ım of the catego	ries of service fi	igures entered	on Lines A	6, B, C3, D3, E, F,	
G, H, I and J. Line L is the information on Line K, w as on Line K.	ith Intensive Ca	nre Transfers (C	2) deducted fron	n Admissions.	Other Total:	s remain the same	
	Total	T-4-1	Fotal Beds Set			Total Observation	
A			Jp and Staffed on Oct. 1, 2008			Days in Hospital	
K. SUB-TOTAL OF ITEMS A - J	0	0	0			0	
Minus ICU Transfers from C2	0						
L. TOTAL HOSPITAL UTILIZATION	0	0	0			0	
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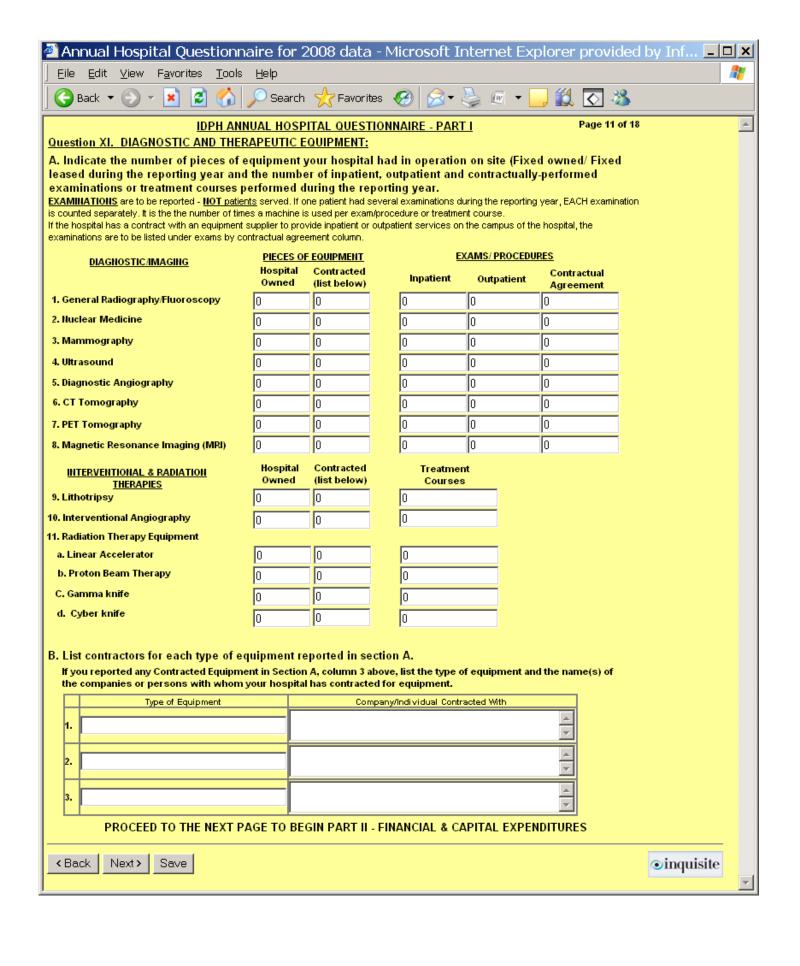


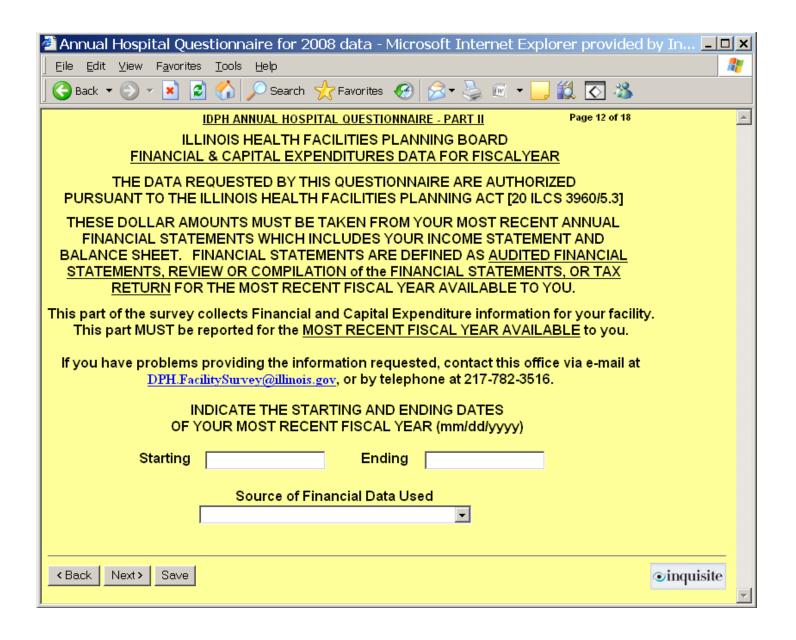


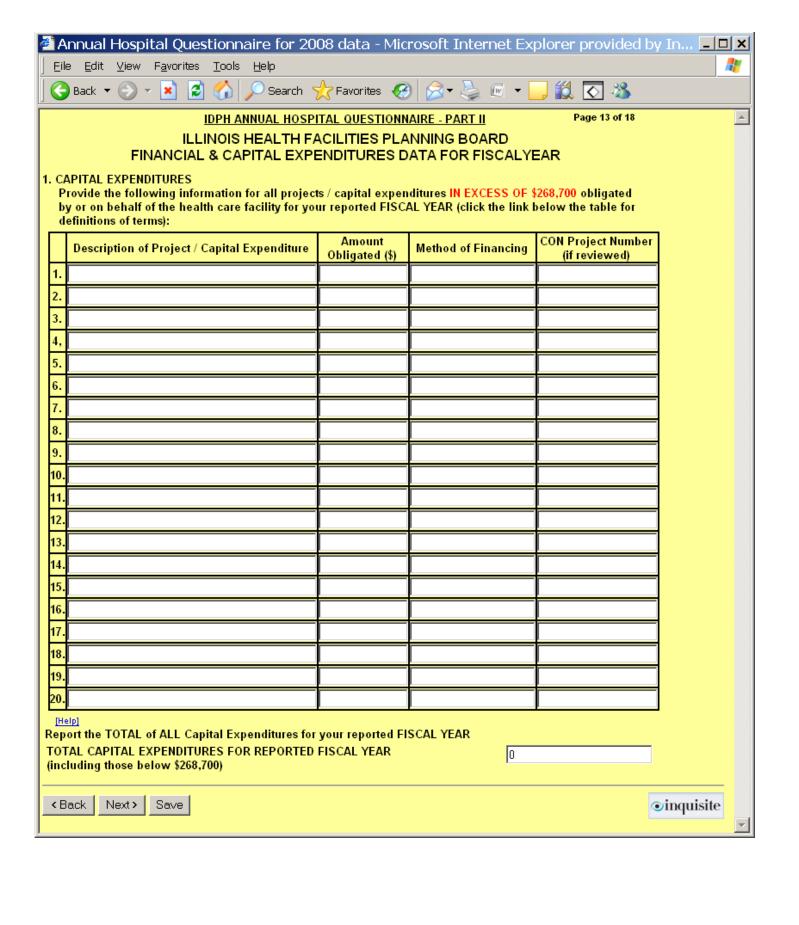
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IDPH ANNUAL HOSPITAL QUESTIONNAIRE - PART I  Question IIIA. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - Invasive, Non OR  DEDICATED SURGICAL PROCEDURE ROOMS - Class B:  Surgical Procedure room is defined as a setting designed and equipped for major or minor surgical procedures performed in conjunction with oral, parenteral, or intravenous sedation or under analgesic or dissociative drugs.				
Question IIIA. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - Invasive, Non OR  DEDICATED SURGICAL PROCEDURE ROOMS - Class B:  Surgical Procedure room is defined as a setting designed and equipped for major or minor surgical procedures performed in conjunction with oral, parenteral, or intravenous sedation or under analgesic or dissociative drugs.	À			
DEDICATED SURGICAL PROCEDURE ROOMS - Class B:  Surgical Procedure room is defined as a setting designed and equipped for major or minor surgical procedures performed in conjunction with oral, parenteral, or intravenous sedation or under analgesic or dissociative drugs.				
Surgical Procedure room is defined as a setting designed and equipped for major or minor surgical procedures performed in conjunction with oral, parenteral, or intravenous sedation or under analgesic or dissociative drugs.				
(Source: Guidelines for Optimal Ambulatory Surgical Care and Office-based Surgery, third edition, American College of Surgeons)				
Report how many rooms your hospital has dedicated for surgical procedures not included in the table above (Question III), by Inpatient, Outpatient and Combined Inpatient/Outpatient rooms. Also report the number of Inpatients and Outpatients special procedure cases in the reporting year, and				
the number of surgical hours the procedures required, for both Inpatient and Outpatient procedures.				
TOTAL ROOMS should be the sum of Inpatient, Outpatient and Combined rooms.  CASE is defined as a patient encountered in an inpatient or outpatient setting. For example, if 3 surigical procedures are performed on an individual,				
only 1 CASE is counted.  SURGICAL HOURS include the time to perform the surgical procedure plus time to set-up and clean-up the procedure room.				
TOTAL SURGICAL HOURS should be the total of Inpatient and Outpatient surgical hours.				
. <u>DEDICATED PROCEDURE ROOMS CASES SURGICAL PROCEDURE HOURS .</u> InpatientOutpatientCombined_TOTAL Inpatient_Outpatient				
Gastro-Intestinal				
Procedures				
Procedures U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U				
Cystoscopy 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				
Multipurpose (Non- Dedicated) Procedure Rooms (enter data for surgical speciality eg., Opthalmology, General surgery, Minor procedures etc)				
SURGICAL RECOVERY STATIONS Stage 1 - Post-Anesthesia Stage 2 - Step-down Ambulatory Recovery Stations Recovery Stations				
How many surgical recovery stations does your hospital maintain?				
Question IV. Labor, Delivery and Recovery/Newborn Care:				
a. Number of Labor Rooms 0 b. Number of Delivery Rooms 0 c. Number of Birthing Rooms				
d. Labor-Delivery-Recovery (LDR) Rooms 0 e. Labor-Delivery-Recovery-PostPartum (LDRP) Rooms 0				
f. Number of Dedicated C-Section Rooms g. Number of Total C-Sections Performed				
h. Births and Newborn Care				
Report the number of Total Births (Live and Stillborn), Live Births, Hewborn Level I, Level II and Level II+ patient days of care, as defined by the Perinatal Advisory Committee, in the spaces provided.				
Newborn Level I Newborn Level II +				
Total Births Live Births Patient Days Patient Days Patient Days    Number   0				
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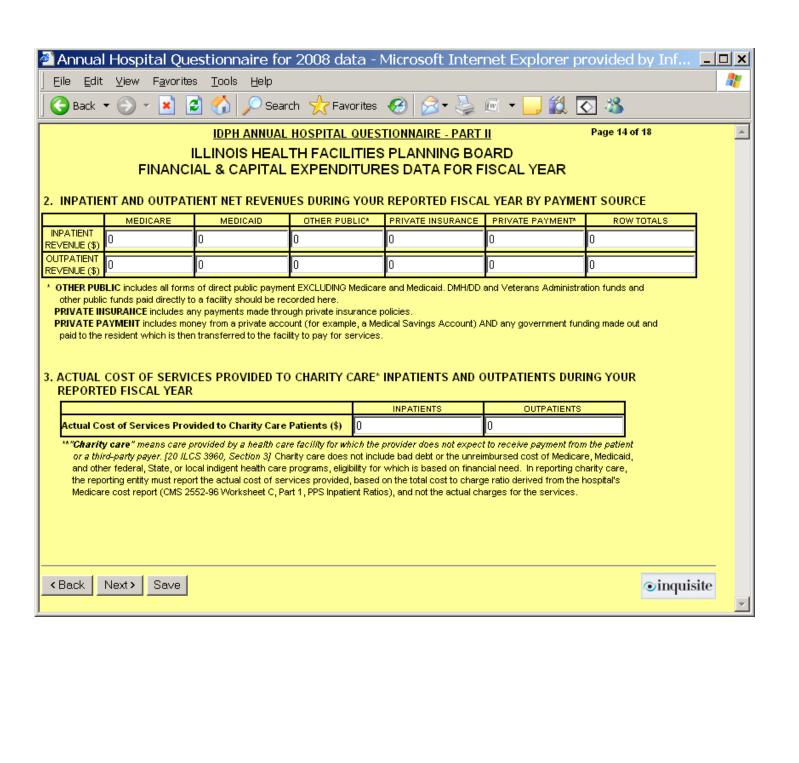
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Question V. Organ Transplantation:  A. Does your hospital perform organ transplants?  O Yes O No	
A Dece your Hoopkin perform organic unispiants.	
B. Transplants Performed in 2008 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Question VI. Cardiac Surgery (Open Heart Surgery) For definitions and information, click the [Help] link.	-
a. Cardiac Surgery Cases by Age Group  Age 0-14 Age 15 and Over  0 0	
b. Total Cardiac Surgery Cases (All ages)	
c. Of Cases in b., Number of Coronary Artery Bypass Grafts (CABGs) [Help]	
Question VII. Cardiac Catheterization For definitions and information, click the [Help] link.	
PHYSICAL SET UP:  LABS  1. Total Cardiac Catheterization labs (includes Dedicated and	
Non-Dedicated labs for diagnostic/Interventional/EP)	
a. Catheterization labs dedicated to only Diagnostic procedures	
b. Catheterization labs dedicated to only Interventional procedures	
c. Catheterization labs dedicated to only Electro-Physiological procedures	
d. Of the catheterization labs listed in line 1, the number shared with radiology for Angiography procedures	
UTILIZATION (Procedures Performed by Age Group)	
2. Indicate the total catheterization procedures performed including all diagnostic, interventional, and EP procedures for all age groups.	
Age 0-14 Age 15 and Over	
a. Diagnostic Cardiac Catheterizations	
b. Interventional Cardiac Catheterizations	
c. Electro-Physioloigcal (EP) Procedures [Help]	
Question VIII: Emergency/Trauma Care:	
A. Category of EMERGENCY Services: COMPREHENSIVE OSTAND BY BASIC  (as defined by IL Hospital Licensing Act)	
B. Are you a <u>certified</u> trauma center (by Emergency Medical Services (EMS)): O YES ONO	
LEVEL 1 LEVEL 2  C. Type of the trauma center:	
D. List the number of Operating rooms dedicated or reserved (24/7) for trauma:	
E. List the number of stations in Emergency Room (ER):	
F. Indicate the number of visits to Emergency and Trauma. Also list the number that resulted in admissions to the hospital  EMERGENCY (ED) TRAUMA TOTAL VISITS	
Number of Visits 0 0 0	
Admissions to Hospital (subset of visits that resulted in admission)	
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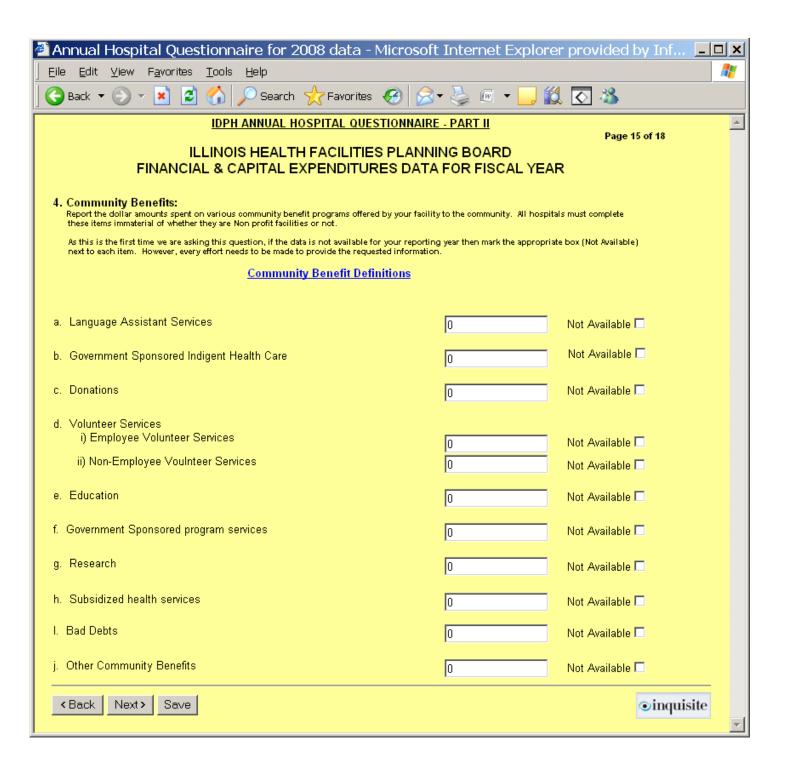
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IDPH ANNUAL HOSPITAL QUESTIONNAIRE - PART I Page 10 of 18	A				
Question IV AUTDATIENT SERVICES MISITS.					
Question IX. OUTPATIENT SERVICES/VISITS:  All services or visits to all OUTPATIENT services including emergency, surgical, radiological etc provided by and billed by the hospital should be reported					
under outpatient visits.  A. Visits at the Hospital/Hospital Campus 0					
B. Visits in the facilities Off site/Off Campus					
C. TOTAL 0					
	_				
Question X. Patients Served during Calendar Year 2008 by Payment Source:					
Patients should be reported by PRIMARY source of payment. TOTAL INPATIENTS REPORTED (including Charity Care) MUST EQUAL THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS REPORTED IN QUESTION I ON LINE L, PAGE 4					
MEDICARE MEDICAID OTHER PUBLIC* PRIVATE INSURANCE* PRIVATE PAYMENT* ROW TOTALS	<b>コ</b>				
INPATIENTS 0 0 0 0					
OUTPATIENTS 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 * OTHER PUBLIC includes all forms of direct public payment EXCLUDING Medicare and Medicaid. DMH/DD and Veterans Administration funds and other					
public funds paid directly to a facility should be recorded here.  PRIVATE INSURANCE includes any payments made through private insurance policies.  PRIVATE PAYMENT includes money from a private account (for example, a medical Savings Account) AND any government funding made out and paid to the resident which is then transferred to the facility to pay for services.  CHARITY CARE*					
INPATIENTS OUTPATIENTS					
Number of Charity Care Patients Provided Service 0					
*"Charity care" means care provided by a health care facility for which the provider does not expect to receive payment from the patient or a third-party payer. [20 ILCS 3960, Section 3] Charity care does not include bad debt or the unreimbursed cost of Medicare, Medicaid,					
and other federal, State, or local indigent health care programs, eligibility for which is based on financial need. In reporting charity care, the reporting entity must report the actual cost of services provided, based on the total cost to charge ratio derived from the hospital's Medicare cost report (CMS 2552-96 Worksheet C, Part 1, PPS npatient Ratios), and not the actual charges for the services.					
Question XI. LABORATORY STUDIES:	_				
Report the number of laboratory studies performed for BOTH inpatients (excluding newborns) and outpatients. The total number of laboratory studies are to be reported. A STUDY is defined as a billable examination, such as CBCs, lipid profiles, etc. a series of tests performed in one visit on one person is all considered to be a single study.  Many hospitals have standing contracts with one or more private laboratories to perform laboratory studies. Report the total number of laboratory studies performed under such a contract in the last column.  Studies Performed					
Inpatient Studies Outpatient Studies Under Contract (Referrals)					
Laboratory Studies Performed 0 0					
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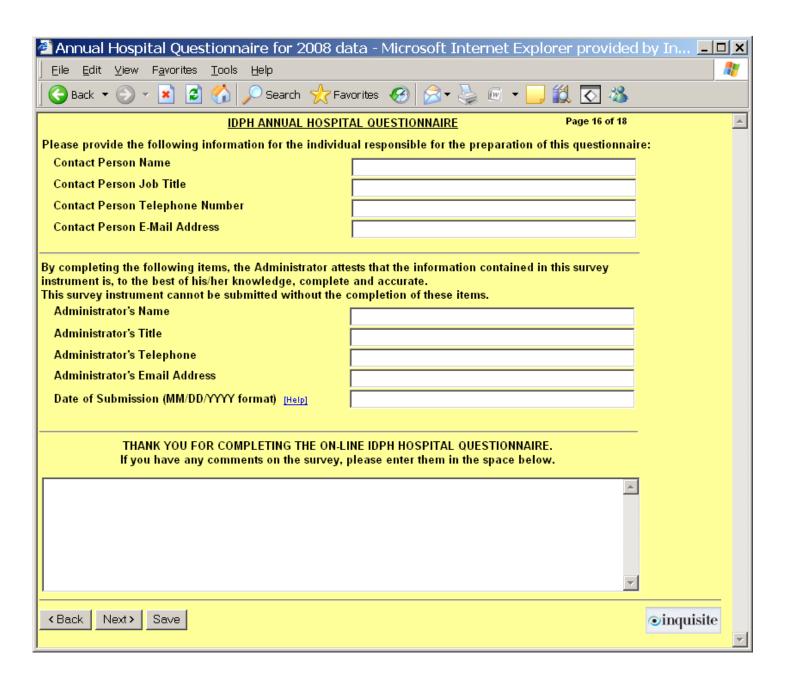


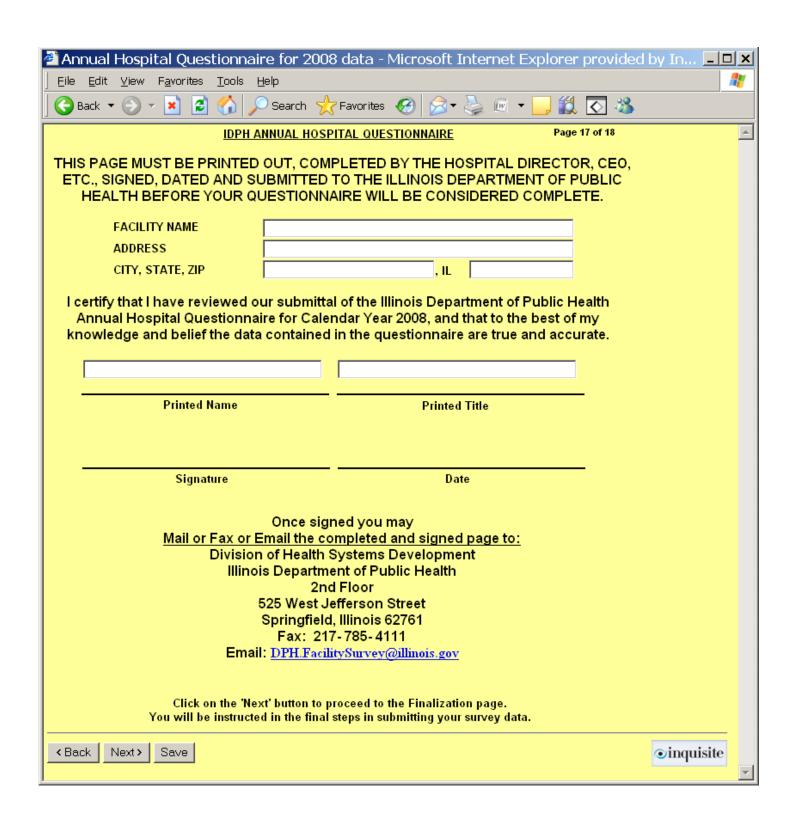


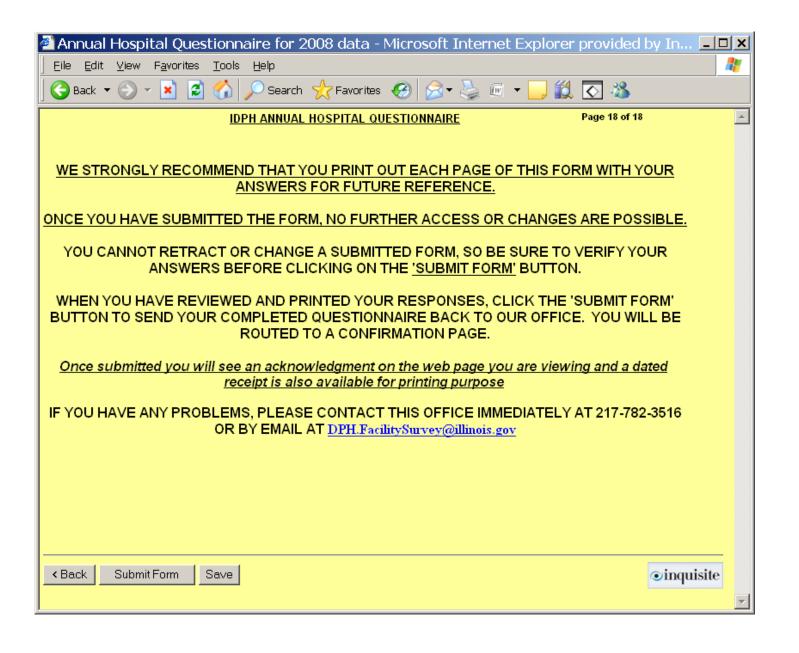












Term	Definition	Comments
Authorized Hospital Bed Capacity (CON)	Number of beds recognized for planning purposes at a hospital facility, as determined by HFPB and licensed by Illinois Department of Public Health.	According to Administrative rule 1100.220
Annual Admissions	Number of patients accepted/admitted for inpatient service during a 12 month period.	According to Administrative rule 1100.220
Annual Inpatient Days	"Inpatient Days" means the total number of days of service provided to inpatients in a facility over a 12-month period.  Inpatient days of care are counted as beds occupied at the time the daily census is counted.  According to Administrative rule Section 1100.70 - observation days are included if the observation patient occupies a Authorized Hospital Bed Capacity (CON) bed that is included in the State Agency's Inventory of Health Care Facilities and	According to Administrative Rule 1100.220
Occupancy Rate	Services)  Measure of inpatient health facility use, determined by dividing average daily census by the calculated capacity.  It measures average percentage of facility's beds occupied and may be institution-wide or specific for one department or service.	According to Administrative rule 1100.220

Dook had got up and staffed	Maximum number of beds	Assording to
Peak bed set up and staffed		According to
	by category of service the	Administrative rule 1100.220
	facility considers	1100.220
	appropriate to place in	
	patient rooms taking into	
	account patient care	
	requirements and ability to	
	perform the regular	
	functions of patient care	
7 1	required for patients	26
Beds set up and staffed on	Number of beds/stations set	Measures the hospital
Oct 1	up and staffed on a	utilization on any given
	particular day (Oct 1)	random day.
Peak Census	Indicate your facility's	Measures the facility's peak
	maximum number of	utilization.
	patients in Authorized	
	Hospital Bed Capacity	
	(CON Beds) at any one	
	time during the reporting	
	calendar year.	
Observation Days	Number of days of service	According to
	provided to outpatients for	Administrative Rule
	the purpose of determining	1100.220
	whether a patient requires	
	admission as an inpatient or	
	other treatment. The	
	observation period shall not	
	exceed 48 hours.	
	OBSERVATION DAYS =	
	OBSERVATION HOURS	
	divided by 24	
Observation days in a	Indicate number of	These beds do not count
particular nursing unit	beds/stations if available	toward the Authorized
paracora noronig unit	and operating in a given	Hospital Bed Capacity
	nursing unit (like Ob, ICU,	(CON beds).
	and Med-surg etc) in your	(301, 300).
	facility.	
Observation Days in	Indicate the number of days	May/may not be billed for
dedicated observation	spent in those operating	observation.
beds/stations outside the	observation beds or stations	ooseivation.
nursing unit	available anywhere <b>but</b>	
	within the given specific	
Dadiastad shaarastian	nursing unit.	May an may not be admitted
Dedicated observation	Indicate the number of	May or may not be admitted
Beds/stations	observation beds or stations	into the hospital
	if operating and available	

	anywhere but not occurring in inpatient nursing units.	
Average Daily Census	Over a 12 month period the average number of inpatients receiving service on any given day.	According to Administrative rule 1100.220
Average Length of Stay (ALOS)	Over a 12-month period the average duration of inpatient stay expressed in days as determined by dividing total inpatient days by total admissions.  For the calculating Average	According to Administrative rule 1100.220
	Length of Stay, Total Inpatient days = Inpatient days + Observation days.	
Med-Surg Utilization	It is an assemblage of inpatient beds and related facilities in which medical – surgical services are provided to a limited class of patients according to their particular medical needs.  It includes sub categories of services like medical, surgical, ophthalmology, intermediate ICU, gynecology (outside OB), orthopedic, ENT, Ophthalmology, neurology, cardio, vascular, thoracic, inpatient renal dialysis, trauma, special care units, dental, urology.	According to Administrative rule 1110.520.  If your facility operates telemetry beds, they should be part of Med surg beds. Please note: They cannot be considered as an add-on to existing Med-Surg beds that your facility is authorized for.
	It does not include Pediatric, Obstetric, ICU, Rehab service, Acute Mental Illness treatment, Neonatal ICU, General Long Term Care. Age groups include 15 and over usually. If a hospital	

	has an authorized pediatric unit, then report the utilization under pediatric category. Under such circumstances the utilization for Med-Surg under 0-14 category should be zero. If the facility is not authorized for pediatric beds then the utilization should be reported under Med-Surg 0-14 years.	
Pediatric Utilization	Entire facility or distinct unit of a facility which is designed, equipped, organized and operated to provide non intensive medical surgical care to 0-14 years of age population.	According to Administrative rule 1110.520
Neonatal ICU (NICU) Utilization	NICU is a designated Level III nursery as designed by the IL Perinatal Advisory Committee. NICU is distinct part of the facility which is designed, equipped and operated to deliver medical and surgical care to high risk infants. It is a category of service providing treatment of the infant for problems identified in the neo-natal period.  The service must also include a related obstetric service for care of a high risk mother (except when	According to Administrative code 1110.920  According to 77 IL Administrative code 640 – Regionalized Perinatal
	the facility is dedicated to the care of children).	Healthcare code.
Intensive Care Unit	Distinct part of the facility which is designed, equipped, organized and operated to deliver optimal	According to Administrative rule 1110.520

	medical care for critically ill or for patients with special diagnostic conditions. Includes all age groups. The Intensive Care category of service includes sub categories like medical intensive care unit (MICU), Surgical ICU (SICU), Coronary care (CCU), pediatric ICU (PICU) and combinations of such.	Neonatal ICU utilization should not be included here. If the facility has authorized neonatal ICU, it should be reported under neonatal ICU.
Direct admissions to ICU	Intermediate care units are not components of ICU and should be included under Med-Surg utilization.  Include patients who are admitted directly and will	Burn beds are part of intensive care unit and have been added to the ICU inventory (effective Feb 15, 2003)
Patients transferred to ICU	count towards the total admissions.  These patients were counted	
from another unit of the hospital.	once when admitted to the hospital, these do not count towards the total admissions. However, we count the patient days they spent in the ICU unit for calculating their average length of stay.	
Obstetrics/Gynecology Utilization	Maternity and gynecology unit means an entire facility or a distinct part of facility which provides both a program of maternity care and a program of obstetric gynecology care and is designed, equipped, organized and operated in accordance with Hospital Licensing Act.	According to Administrative rule 1110.520
	i. Maternity care is defined	According to

	as subcategory of obstetric service related to medical care of a patient prior to and during the act of giving birth either to a living child or a dead fetus and providing medical care of both patient and newborn infant under the direction of medical personnel.	Administrative rule 1110.520 subsection (b)(3)
	ii. Obstetric Gynecology (clean Gynecology) is defined as subcategory of obstetric service where medical care is provided to clean gynecological, surgical or medical cases which are admitted to a post partum section of an obstetric (maternity) unit.	According to Administrative rule 1110.520 subsection (b)(5)
Physical Rehabilitation utilization	Comprehensive rehabilitation unit is a distinct unit of hospital or special referral hospital which is designed, equipped, organized and operated to deliver inpatient rehabilitation services.	According to Administrative rule 1110.620
Acute Mental Illness utilization	Acute mental illness treatment of service is a distinct unit in a facility which is designed, equipped, organized and operated to deliver inpatient and supportive acute AMI treatment services.  AMI is typified by an average length of stay of 45 days or less for adults and 60 days or less for children and adolescents.	According to Administrative rule 1110.720
Case	Case is defined as a patient encountered in an inpatient or outpatient setting. For example, if three procedures	

	C 1	
	are performed on one	
	individual that is counted as	
	only one case.	
Surgical Hours	It is the time taken to	
	perform the surgical	
	procedure plus time taken	
	for set up and clean up of	
	the operating room and not	
	the patient.	
Operating Rooms (Class C)	Operating Room is defined as a setting designed and equipped for major surgical procedures that require general or regional block anesthesia and support of vital bodily functions.	According to Guidelines for Optimal Ambulatory Surgical Care and Office- based Surgery, third edition, American College of Surgeons.
Operating Room surgical	Include major surgeries	According to ACCA,
Procedures	(Class C) which are also	category C procedures
	classified into their	require general or regional
	specialties.	block anesthesia and
		support vital bodily
		functions.
Surgical Procedure Rooms	Surgical Procedure room is	Source: Guidelines for
(Class B)	defined as a setting	Optimal Ambulatory
	designed and equipped for	Surgical Care and Office-
	major or minor surgical	based Surgery, third edition,
	procedures performed in	American College of
	conjunction with oral,	Surgeons
	parenteral, or intravenous	
	sedation or under analgesic	
	or dissociative drugs	
Invasive, Non OR surgical	Dedicated surgical	According to American
Procedures	procedures done in	College of Certified
	dedicated surgical rooms	Anesthesiologists (ACCA),
	and suites which come	Category B includes minor
	under classification B,	or major surgical
	needs to be listed here.	procedures performed in
		conjunction with oral,
		parenteral or intravenous
		sedation.
Stage 1 and Stage 2	Recovery Stations are	According to ACOA
Recovery Stations	defined as the stations/units	(American College of
	within the room providing	Anesthesiologists).
	post operative/post	
	anesthetic care soon after	
	the surgery.	
		1

	Stage 1 recovery is used for	
	patients who received	
	intensive anesthesia for	
	major surgical procedures	
	which would take more	
	time to recuperate, while	
	Stage 2 are used for less	
	intensive procedures which	
	involve less anesthesia	
	there by need less time to	
	recuperate.	
Cardiac Surgery	Cardiac Surgery or Cardiac	
Cardiac Surgery		
	Case means surgical	
	procedures on heart and	
	thoracic great vessels	
	performed on a patient	
	during a single session in a	
	cardiac surgery operating	
	room including procedures	
	such as but not limited to	
	coronary artery bypass	
	graft, myocardiac	
	revascularization, aortic and	
	mitral valve replacement,	
	ventricular aneurysm repair,	
	and pulmonary	
	valvuloplasty. For	
	purposes of this section,	
	cardiac surgery does not	
	include heart transplantation	
	and diagnostic and	
	_	
	interventional cardiac	
Conding Labo	Includes labs that are	
Cardiac Labs		
	dedicated as well as non	
	dedicated cardiac labs for	
	diagnostic, interventional	
	and electrophysiology	
	procedures.	
	Total cardiac labs will be	
	more than or equal to the	
	sum of dedicated cardiac	
	labs.	
Diagnostic Cardiac	Performance of	
Catheterization (DCC)	Catheterization procedures	
/	associated with determining	

	T	
	the blockage of blood	
	vessels and the diagnosis of	
	cardiac diseases that are	
	performed in a cardiac cath	
	lab or special procedures	
	lab with cardiac cath	
	capabilities.	
Dedicated Cardiac	DCC lab is a distinct lab	
Catheterization Laboratory	that is staffed equipped and	
(DCC)	operated solely for the	
	provision of diagnostic or	
	interventional cardiac	
	catheterization.	
Cardiovascular Intervention	All interventional cardiac	
or Treatment	procedures performed on a	
or Treatment	patient during one session	
	in the laboratory (one	
	I	
	patient visit equals one	
	intervention regardless of	
	number of procedures	
1.0.1	performed.	
Interventional Cardiac	Treatment of cardiac	
Catheterization (ICC)	diseases associated with the	
	blockage or narrowing of	
	the blood vessels and	
	diseases of the heart by the	
	performance of	
	percutaneous coronary	
	intervention or similar	
	procedures in a cardiac cath	
	lab or special procedures	
	lab with cardiac cath	
	capabilities. Cardiovascular	
	interventions include but	
	not limited to Percutaneous	
	Transluminal Coronary	
	Angioplasty (PTCA),	
	rotational atherectomy,	
	directional atherectomy,	
	extraction atherectomy,	
	laser angioplasty,	
	implantation of	
	intracoronary stents and	
	other catheter devices for	
	treating coronary	
	atherosclerosis.	
	aniciosciciosis.	

Multiple Use Angiographic Laboratory	Lab that has equipment, staff, and support services required to provide diagnostic or interventional cardiac catheterization and routinely perform DCC and ICCs. They can be used to perform other angiographic procedures.	
Electrophysiology Studies (EPS)	Electrophysiology study means studies conducted to determine the focus of arrhythmias in the heart. Electrodes are placed in the heart during a cardiac catheterization, making it possible to measure the electrical potential of different locations within the heart and determine the area responsible for an arrhythmia to destroy abnormal cells causing rhythm disturbances.	
Adult cardiac catheterization	Cardiac catheterization of patients 15 years of age and older	According to Administrative rule 1110.1320
Pediatric cardiac Catheterization	Cardiac Catheterization of patients 0-14 years.	According to Administrative rule 1110.1320
Labor-Delivery-Recovery- Postpartum rooms	Rooms dedicated to complete maternity suites.	These beds can be counted towards OB-Gyn beds
Cesarean-Sections	Indicate number of Cesarean-sections (C- Sections) performed in both OR and in Non ORs	
Total Births	Total number of babies born vaginally or by C-Section, including both live births and fetal deaths/stillborn.  It is not number of moms being brought into delivery	According to American Academy of Pediatrics (College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists)  Perinatal Advisory committee, Administrative

	room. If a mother gives birth to twins, it would be two births and not one.	rule title 77 IL section 640.
Live Births	Of the total births, the number of infants that, regardless of the duration of the pregnancy, breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.	(720 ILCS 510/2) (from Ch. 38, par. 81-22)
	"Born alive", "live born", and "live birth", when applied to homo sapiens species, each mean complete expulsion or extraction from his or her mother and after such separation breathed or showed evidence of any of the following: beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy and whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached	According to American Academy of Pediatrics (College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists)
Trauma	Trauma – any significant injury which involves single or multiple organ systems. (Section 3.5 of the Act)	
Trauma Center	Trauma Center – a hospital which: within designated capabilities provides care to trauma patients; participates in an approved EMS System; and is duly designated pursuant to the provisions of the Act.	Section 3.90 of the EMS Act
Trauma Level I	Hospital participating in an approved EMS System and	Section 515.2030

	designated by the Department pursuant to Section 515.2030 of this Part to provide optimal care to trauma patients and to provide all essential services in-house, 24 hours per day. In a Level I trauma center, the OB/GYN, pediatric surgery or cardiovascular surgical sub specialist must arrive within 30 minutes, for Level II within 60 minutes.	If a facility is designated Trauma Level 1 for Adult but is Level 2 for Pediatric trauma, it should be selected likewise.
Trauma Level II	Hospital participating in an approved EMS System and designated by the Department pursuant to Section 515.2040 of this Part to provide optimal care to trauma patients, to provide some essential services available in-house 24 hours per day, and to provide other essential services readily available 24 hours a day.	Section 515.2040
Laboratory Studies	A study is defined as billable examination. A series of related tests performed in one visit on a person is considered as one study.	
Inpatient Studies	Inpatient lab studies done on inpatients except for newborns. Newborns are not patients admitted hence newborn studies are excluded.	
Outpatient Studies	Outpatient lab studies are studies done patients that come into outpatient services and may include non-patients (those get tested on preventive care).	

Studies performed under Contract (Referrals)	Studies performed under contract at another laboratory are termed as Referral studies	
Outpatient Visits	All services or visits provided by physician to all outpatient services including emergency, surgical, radiological provided by and billed by the hospital.	
Outpatient visits at the Hospital/Campus	Visits provided by physician to all outpatient services including emergency, surgical, radiological provided by and billed by the hospital and occurring at the hospital or hospital campus.	
Outpatient visits in the facilities off site/off campus	Visits provided by physician to all outpatient services including emergency, surgical, radiological provided by and billed by the hospital and occurring off site/off campus.	
Hospital Owned Diagnostic/ Therapeutic Equipment	Equipment that is purchased through capital dollars under the hospital's accounting measures. (value may depreciate)	It is considered to be Fixed/Owned
Contracted/Leased Diagnostic/ Therapeutic Equipment	Equipment that is leased through a vendor which is paid through operating dollars. This would include system within a mobile trailer	Leased/Contracted works better as the newer upgrades are available, less maintenance and not stuck with older versions (with depreciating value).
Treatment Courses	Typical course of events (procedures) that needs to be completed for a specific patient that undergoes radiation therapy.  The frequency and length of a treatment course is	

	individualized and it depends on the type of the tumor being treated.	
Mammography	Is a diagnostic procedure/ exam in which low dose amplitude –X rays are utilized to examine the human breast.	According to American College of Radiologists (ACR)
Fluoroscopy	Imaging technique/ procedure used to get real time moving of internal structures.	According to ACR
Nuclear Medicine	Branch of medical imaging that uses radioisotopes (radionuclide's) in the disease diagnosis.	
Ultrasound	Is a diagnostic medical imaging technique using high frequency sound waves to get visual images of internal organs. Unlike X-rays these do not involve exposure to radiation.	Used in OB/Gyn, vascular, cardiac (ECHO cardiogram) etc areas often.
CT Tomography	It is also a non-invasive medical imaging employing tomography. It is of much use in bodily structures based on their ability to block Rontgen/X-ray beams	According to ACR
PET Tomography	Positron Emission Tomography is a nuclear medicine imaging technique producing 3 D images of functional processes in the body. The system detects pairs of gamma rays emitted indirectly by a positron- emitting radionuclide (tracer), which is introduced into the body.	
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	Non-invasive medical imaging technique used in radiology to visualize the structure and function of the body. Has much greater precision than CT on soft	

	tissues. Hence offers	
	greater uses in Neurology	
	and Oncology. MRI uses	
	magnetic fields and not	
	ionizing radiation.	
Angiography	Angiography could be both	American College of
	a diagnostic as well as an	Cardiology/Society for
	interventional procedure. It	Cardiac Angiography and
	is inclusive of but not	Interventions
	limited to	
	x-rays with catheters	
	computed tomography	
	(CTA) and Magnetic	
	Resonance (MRA)	
Lithotringy		
Lithotripsy	Lithotripsy is a non-	
	invasive treatment course,	
	uses high intensity, focused	
	acoustic pulse to break	
	Kidney and Biliary Calculi.	
Radiation Therapy	Radiation Oncology uses	According to ACR
	ionizing radiation to control	
	malignant/cancer causing	
	cells.	
a. Linear Accelerator	Produces high	
	velocity/energy to atomic	
	particles in radiation	
	therapy.	
b. Gamma Knife	Device used to treat brain	
	tumors. It aims gamma	
	radiation and contains	
	cobalt -60.	
c. Proton Beam	A beam of protons are used	
Therapy	to radiate the tumors.	
тпетару		
	However they are targeted	
	very precisely and release	
	most of its energy causing	
	less damage to healthy	
	tissue.	
Patients served by payment	Include number of	Payment sources are
source	inpatients and outpatients	defined within the
	served by their payment	questionnaire too.
	type.	
	1 77 7.	i

Revenue by payment source	Include the amount of <b>net revenue</b> of the facility during the fiscal year for the inpatients and outpatients served by the payment type.	Revenue to be listed
Actual cost of services provided to charity care patients	Include the dollar amount spent by the facility to care for the charity care inpatients and outpatients.  Medicare Cost to Charge Ratio dollar value should be used while figuring this amount.	Actual cost of service to be reported.
Charity Care	"Charity Care" is defined as care for which the provider does not expect to receive payment from the patient or a third party payor. Charity care does not include bad debt or the unreimbursed cost of Medicare, Medicaid, and other Federal, State, or local indigent health care programs, eligibility for which is based on financial need. In reporting charity care, the reporting entity must report the actual cost of services provided, based on the total cost to charge ratio derived from the hospital's Medicare cost report (CMS 2552-96 Worksheet C, Part 1 PPS Inpatient Ratios), and not the actual charges for the services.	CMS 2552-96 Worksheet C, Part 1 PPS
Private Pay	Private pay includes money from a private account (for example, a medical savings account) and any government funding made	

	out and paid to the resident	
	which is then transferred to	
	the facility to pay for	
	services. It also includes all	
	the Self pay payments.	
Other Public	Other public includes all	
	forms of direct public	
	payment excluding	
	Medicare and Medicaid.	
	DMH/DD and veterans'	
	administration funds and	
	other funds paid directly to	
	a facility should be recorded	
	here.	
Source of Financial Data	Indicate the source from	The fiscal year and the
Used	which the financial	source of financial data
	information has been taken.	could be quite different to
	The sources include audited	each hospital.
	financial statements, review	
	or compilation of financial	
	statements or tax return for	
	most recent fiscal year.	

#### Financial/Capital Expenditures Definitions:

- 1. **ON BEHALF OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY:** Any transactions undertaken by the facility or by any other entity other than the facility which results in constitution or modification of the facility and directly or indirectly results in the facility billing or receiving reimbursement, or in participating or assuming responsibility for the retirement of debt or the provision of any services associated with the transaction.
- 2. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: Any expenditure: (A) made by or on behalf of a health care facility ......and (B) which under generally accepted accounting principles is not properly chargeable as an expense of operation and maintenance, or is made to obtain by lease or comparable arrangement any facility or part there of or any equipment for a facility or part... and includes the cost of any studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specification and other activities essential to the acquisition, improvement, expansion or replacement of any plant or equipment with respect to which an expenditure is made... and includes donations of equipment of facilities or a transfer of equipment or facilities at fair market value.
- 3. **CONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATION**: The establishment, erection, building, alteration, reconstruction, modernization, improvement, extension, discontinuation, change of ownership, of or by a health care facility, or the purchase or acquisition by or through a health care facility of equipment of service for diagnostic or therapeutic

purpose or for facility administration or operation, or any capital expenditures made by or on behalf of a health care facility.

- 4. **METHOD OF FINANCING**: The source of funds required to undertake the project or capital expenditure. Forms of financing include equity (cash and securities), lease, mortgages, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, appropriations and gifts/donations/bequests.
- 5. **OBLIGATION**: The commitment of funds directly or indirectly through the execution of construction or other contracts, purchase order, lease agreements of other means for any construction or modification project.

<u>NOTE</u>: Funds obligated in a given year should not be carried forward to subsequent years due to phased or periodic payouts. For example, a facility signs a \$2 million contract in 2006 for construction of a new bed wing. Construction takes approximately three years with payments being made to the contractor during 2006, 2007 and 2008. The entire \$2 million would be listed once as an obligation for 2006 and would not be listed in subsequent years.

- 6. **PROJECT**: Any proposed construction of modification of a health care facility or any proposed acquisition of equipment undertaken by or on behalf of a health care facility regardless of whether or not the transaction required a certificate of need. Components of construction or modification, which are interdependent, must be grouped together for reporting purposes. Interdependence occurs when components of construction or modification are architecturally and/or programmatically interrelated to the extent that undertaking one of more of the components compels the other components to be undertaken. If components of construction or modification are undertaken by means of a single construction contract, those components must be grouped together. Projects involving acquisition of equipment, which are linked with construction for the provision of a service cannot be segmented. When a project or any component of a project is to be accomplished by lease, donation, gift or any other means, the fair market value or dollar value, which would have been required for purchase, construction or acquisition, is considered a capital expenditure.
- 7. **NET REVENUE**: Net Revenue is the result of gross revenue less provision for contractual adjustments from third party payors (Source: AICPA).
- 8. **COMMUNITY BENEFIT**: Report the dollar amounts spent on the different community benefit activities.

<u>NOTE</u>: Hospitals that are required to report community benefits to the AG, have six months from the close of their fiscal year to do so. For the IDPH Questionnaire, some hospitals may have completed a fiscal year, but have not yet completed their community benefit report. These hospitals will only have available their report from last year, please report which is all you will be able to provide, however indicate that in the comment box.

- Language assistant services. Unreimbursed actual costs pertaining to language
  assistance service such as salaries and benefits of translators, costs of translation services
  provided via phone and costs of forms, notices and brochures provided in languages other
  than English, offset by any revenue received for these services.
- Government Sponsored Indigent Health Care. Unreimbursed cost of Medicare, Medicaid, and other federal, State, or local indigent health care programs, eligibility for

- which is based on financial need. Includes both inpatient and outpatient services. In calculating this cost, hospitals should apply a total cost-to-charge ratio to obtain costs, unless the hospital has an alternative method for determining costs, then deduct any revenues that were received for such services.
- **Donations.** Cash and in-kind donations such as the value of meeting space, equipment, and personnel to assist other community health care providers, social service agencies and organizations.
- Volunteer Services. Voluntary activities provided by hospital employees and volunteers
  in connection with a hospital's Community Benefits Program that take place as the result
  of a formal hospital initiative to organize or promote voluntary participation in the
  activity. Value of volunteer time is to be calculated as the number of volunteer hours
  multiplied by minimum wage.
- Education. Costs incurred for hospital-based educational programs such as medical residency and internships and nursing, radiology technician and physical therapy programs, reduced by direct medical education funding from third-party payer reimbursement, offsite rotation revenue, fees charged, etc. Community health education and wellness programs should be reported under Subsidized Health Services section.
- **Government-sponsored program services.** Any other unreimbursed costs not included in Government Sponsored Indigent Health Care section.
- **Research.** Cost of research activities conducted primarily to advance medical or health care services, including clinical drug trials, demonstration projects for alternative delivery systems, disease-specific research, etc. This portion of the report should include only actual costs not covered by grant funding or donations.
- Subsidized health services. Subsidized health services for which the hospital, in response to community need, must subsidize from other revenue sources. It includes, but is not limited to, such services as emergency and trauma care, neonatal intensive care, community health clinics, and collaborative efforts with local government or private agencies to prevent illness and improve wellness, such as immunization programs. Includes specialty services that yield a financial loss such as rehabilitation, burn care, substance abuse, AIDS, geriatric, pediatric, clinics, hospice, physician referral service, ambulance and programs to prevent illness or injury and improve wellness such as community health screenings, immunization programs, health education, counseling and support groups, poison control, etc. Hospitals should determine the financial loss by calculating the costs of staff, materials, equipment, space, etc., offset by any third-party payment, patient fees, or donations.
- **Bad debts.** The bad debt expense resulting from the extension of credit for services the hospital provided for which payment was expected but not received.
- Other Community Benefits. Include any other community benefits that are not listed above.